

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, April 12.—Silver, 73 3/4c; lead, \$9.625; spelter, \$9.875; copper, \$29.00@34.00.

The Ogden Standard

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UTAH—Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature in north portion.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1917.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

BRITISH BRING UP HEAVY GUNS

BRITISH TAKE MORE POSITIONS

Forces Capture Important Places North of Vimy Ridge in Enemy Lines.

BREAK UP ATTACKS

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Germans and Number of Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, April 12, 1 p. m.—The British captured early this morning two important positions in the enemy's line north of the Vimy ridge and are now astride of the River Souchez, according to an official statement issued by the war office. A number of prisoners were taken. The statement says the weather conditions continue wet and stormy.

Two German counter attacks on Vimy ridge were broken up last night with heavy losses to the attackers.

The statement follows:

"The weather continues wet and stormy. Early this morning we attacked and captured two important positions on the enemy's lines north of Vimy ridge, astride the River Souchez. A number of prisoners were taken by us."

"During the night two hostile attacks upon our new positions on the northern end of Vimy ridge were driven off by our machine gun fire with heavy German losses. Some progress has been made south of the River Scarpe."

BATTLE OF ARRAS NOT IMPORTANT

Germans Consider Entente Plans Foiled and Already Brought to Standstill.

OF ONLY LOCAL VALUE

Does Not Affect in Any Degree the Strategic Plans of Hindenburg.

COPENHAGEN, April 12, via London, 8:55 a. m.—The battle of Arras, in the opinion of the German press, is an event of only local importance, lamentable it is true, but already brought to a standstill and not affecting in any degree the strategic situation. It is interpreted by general consent as part of the plan of the Anglo-French command, foiled in its intentions of delivering a shattering blow on the Somme front, to roll up the Hindenburg line by assaults on both flanks at Soissons and Arras. Both attempts are already described as failures, despite regrettable losses in men and probably guns.

The British official reports are given scanty notice and are printed in inconspicuous type without headlines. The censorious authorities are evidently assured that the reading public generally accept the German version and that confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg is unimpaired.

Von Hindenburg Confident.

An interview between the field marshal and a Spanish correspondent is given prominence by the German press and shares headline honors with the battle of Arras. In this interview Von Hindenburg avows his confidence in the firmness of the German fronts on the west and east and expresses a conviction that the submarine campaign will not fail. He has an effect on public opinion where the field marshal still bulks large as a confidence-inspiring hero. The interview was evidently launched to counteract any feeling of discouragement at the growing dimensions of what the Vorwaerts terms "a world league for the destruction of Germany."

RAINS SAVE WHEAT AND GRAIN BELTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Rains that soaked the wheat and grain belts of Oklahoma and Kansas yesterday saved thousands of acres that would have ruined had the drought continued a few days today in south, central and southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma.

Frank M. Gault, president of the state board of agriculture of Oklahoma, declared last night that if the rain continued today the wheat crop in that state would be from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels in contrast to last year's crop of 27,000,000.

The situation in Kansas was summed up by J. C. Mohler, the secretary of the state board of agriculture, with a statement that the general rain would save much of the grain and that it had been of "untold value" to the winter wheat.

Unofficial messages received told of rains early today in south, central and southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Several Important Positions Captured in Face of Sharp Enemy Resistance.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING

Germans Ejected From Trenches and Surprise Attacks Are Broken Up.

PARIS, April 12, noon.—In an attack last night on the new front below St. Quentin between Coucy and Quincy-Basse, the French drove back the Germans to the southwestern edge of the upper Coucy forest, capturing several important positions, the war office announces. In the Champagne the Germans were ejected from trenches east of Sapienul.

The statement follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise artillery fighting continued with violence during the night, especially in the region of Urville.

"South of the Oise our troops, after artillery preparation, attacked the German positions east of the line from Coucy La Ville to Quincy-Basse. After a spirited engagement we forced back the enemy as far as the southwestern edge of the upper Coucy forest. Several important points of support fell into our hands, notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who left a number of dead on the ground and prisoners in our hands."

"In the region northeast of Soissons there were patrol encounters and active artillery fighting, especially in the sector of Laffaux. North of the Aisne our reconnoitering parties penetrated the German lines at several points and brought back forty prisoners, one of whom is an officer."

"East of Sapienul a sharp attack enabled us to expel the enemy from certain portions of trenches which he had held since April 4 and our line was re-established intact. Two surprise attacks by the Germans in the Champagne, in the sectors of Ville-Sur-Tourbe and Butte du Mesnil, were broken up by our fire, which inflicted losses on the enemy."

"In an incursion into the German lines in the Voivre northeast of Remenauville we inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy. Patrol encounters occurred southwest of Leintrey."

ARRAS CONFLICT TO BE DECISIVE

Greatest Battle of War to Develop Shortly Is Prediction of Expert.

LONDON, April 12, 3:35 p. m.—That the Arras conflict will develop shortly into the greatest battle of the war was the prediction made by Maj. Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly interview with The Associated Press today.

Gen. Maurice declared the present British offensive was being conducted according to plans completed in February, thereby controverting the claims of the Germans that their retreat had upset the British schedule and that the Teutonic military authorities control the situation.

The British losses during the first two days of the offensive were only half what they had been in the corresponding time in the Somme offensive, Gen. Maurice declared.

ALLIED NATIONS RECRUITING BILL

Measure Would Permit Entente to Recruit Their Citizens in United States.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—With the approval of Attorney General Gregory, Chairman Webb of the house judiciary committee, will introduce tomorrow a bill to allow the allied governments to recruit their citizens in the United States.

Chairman Culberson of the senate judiciary committee will introduce the same bill.

ASSOCIATION OFFERS SERVICES TO U. S.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—The National Association of Purchasing Agents, through its president, E. L. McGrew of Pittsburgh, today telegraphed President Wilson offering its services to the government for the period of the war. The association is made up of purchasing agents for the most important railroads, industrial concerns and commercial organizations in the country.

LOYD-GEORGE REVIEWS WAR

Advent of United States Into War Puts Final Stamp on Conflict.

TOASTS TO WILSON

America Studying Blunders of Warring Nations—Ships Key to Situation.

LONDON, April 12, 3:07 p. m.—Addressing the American luncheon club today, Premier Lloyd George said the advent of the United States into the war had given the final stamp and zeal to the character of the conflict, which was a struggle against military autocracy.

The premier said he was not surprised that America had taken time to make up her mind as to the character of the struggle, having regard to the fact that most of the great wars in Europe in the past had been waged for dynastic aggrandizement and conquest.

Early in the war, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the United States did not comprehend what had been endured in Europe for years from the military caste in Prussia. Saying that Prussia was not a democracy, but that Emperor William had promised it would be after the war, he added:

"I think the Kaiser is right."

The luncheon, held to celebrate the entrance of the United States into the war, brought together the most distinguished gathering in the history of the club. The guests included Chancellor Bonar Law, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord Reading, General Smuts, Lord Derby, Lord Bryce, Walter Hume Long, the Italian ambassador, Marquis Imperi Di Francavilla, the Cuban minister, Garcia y Velazquez and Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Premier Guest of Honor.

Premier Lloyd George, the guest of honor, delivered the principal speech after a brief introduction by Ambassador Page. The premier received a tremendous ovation when he entered the room. Toasts were drunk to President Wilson and King George.

The premier said he was happy in the position of being the first British minister of the crown speaking on behalf of the people of the country to salute the American nation as comrades in arms. He was glad and proud, he rejoiced, as a democrat, he declared, at the advent of the United States in this conflict.

"In three years we tried every kind of hand," said Mr. Lloyd George. "We got into every bunker. But now we have got a good blunderbuss and we are right out into the course."

America Will Study Blunders. "It is worth America's while to study our blunders and begin where we are now. I am so glad the United States is sending naval and military experts to this country to exchange views with men who have been through three anxious years of war."

Absolute assurance of victory, the premier said, was to be found in the word "ships." He said that the United States realized this fully and had arranged to build a thousand ships for the Atlantic.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the premier went on, had declared that German submarine warfare put England out of business before the United States was ready.

Von Hindenburg's Prophecy. "He does not know America," the premier declared. He added that Von Hindenburg's prophecy was as false as his famous line, which we have broken already."

The United States, the speaker continued, had the noble tradition of never having engaged in war except for liberty. He asserted the present was the greatest struggle for liberty upon which America ever had embarked. He rejoiced more in the knowledge that America was going to win the right to sit at the conference table when terms of peace were decided than at the resources she would bring to the allies.

Real Peace Coming.

"I can see peace coming now," the premier declared. He said it would not be a peace which would mean endless preparation for strife and bloodshed, but "a real peace, such as this world has never known."

Strange things had happened in this war, he declared, and stranger things were to come. Today a devastating war was being waged. Tomorrow—perhaps not a distant tomorrow—war might be abolished forever from the category of human crime.

Mr. Lloyd George said it would have been a tragedy for mankind if America had not placed herself in a position to take part in the peace conference, with all the influence and power for right which she is now winning for herself.

Mr. Lloyd George said the United States had helped to win the battle of Arras because the machines which made some of the shells which had destroyed the German trenches came from America.

TO REPORT ALIEN HOLDINGS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The governors of the New York stock exchange adopted a resolution today instructing members of the exchange to turn in by 2 p. m. Friday to the governors a memorandum of securities and money belonging to alien enemies in their possession.

BULGARS ASKING PEACE

Overtures Made to Entente for Conclusion of Separate Negotiations.

LONDON, April 12, 4:13 p. m.—Reports from a Swiss source have been received in Rome that the Bulgarian minister at Bern has made overtures to the entente ministers with a view to the conclusion of a separate peace, says the Exchange Telegraph's Rome correspondent.

Similar advice regarding Bulgaria are sent by the Exchange Telegraph representative at Lausanne. He reports that the Gazette of that city states it has learned that semi-official Bulgarian delegates are in Switzerland endeavoring to arrive at a basis for a separate peace with representatives of the entente.

GERMANS LOSE SOUTH OF VIMY

Thousand Yards of Trenches Captured by British With Wancourt Hill.

ELEVEN GUNS LOST

Germans Vigorously Shelling New Allied Positions Beyond Heights of Vimy.

LONDON, April 12, 3:30 p. m.—About 1,000 yards of trenches south of Vimy were captured by the British this morning, Reuters' correspondent telegraphs from the front. A hill southeast of Wancourt also was captured.

The British yesterday took eleven additional guns in the fighting between Croisilles and the Scarpe.

The dispatch reads:

"The latest news this morning is that we occupied about 1,000 yards of trenches running south from the commandant's house to the southward of Farbus wood and have cleared the ground to the bank of the Cojeul river. We also occupied a German trench running southeast from Neuville-Vitasse and have taken hill No. 90, lying southeast of Wancourt."

Between Croisilles and the River Scarpe our troops captured 11 more guns in the course of yesterday's fighting.

The enemy is shelling our new positions beyond Vimy ridge."

Germans Are Reinforced.

"The past 24 hours has been marked by a general increase in the intensity of the fighting. The Germans appear to have been reinforced in the positions upon which the British assaults have driven them back and are offering desperate resistance to the heavy British pressure."

"Various counter attacks were launched but, with the exception of Bullecourt, these met with no success. Fighting for the key position at Monchy-Le-Preux was very bitter, but with the British retaining all their gains and consolidating the positions. "Time now is required to get forward the big guns and to make good the communications before attempting another stroke."

Fighting in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, via London, April 12, 3:33 p. m.—(British admiralty per Wireless Press.)—"On the Western (Russian) Rumanian and Caucasian fronts," the war office announced today, "there were scouting reconnaissances and reciprocal firing."

British Attack Falls.

BERLIN, April 12, via London, 5:47 p. m.—British attacks, participated in by cavalry and armored cars to the north of Monchy yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff, broke down with heavy losses.

From Soissons to Rheims, the German statement adds, the artillery firing increased to great violence. In the western Champagne the artillery firing is increasing.

Yesterday the French and British, according to the statement, lost 24 airplanes on the western front. "On the northern bank of the river Scarpe," the German statement says, "British attacks in Vimy and Fam-

FOOD SITUATION OVERTOPS ALL

Dominates All Other Considerations in Germany—Exclusive Subject of Discussion.

TENSION IS GREATER

Diminution of Bread Ration Forms Serious Difficulty for Entire Population.

LONDON, April 12, 11:40 a. m.—The food situation is dominating all other considerations in Germany, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts, as quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News.

The Vorwaerts says:

"Notwithstanding all the big events the new food regulations which are to be introduced on April 15 form the exclusive subject of discussion in the most considerable circles of the people. The nearer the fateful day approaches the greater becomes the tension. A diminution in the bread ration forms serious difficulty for the entire population and causes great preoccupation."

Some weeks ago the German newspapers announced that the bread ration would be reduced by one-fourth beginning April 15 owing to the scarcity of wheat. It was stated that the potato ration would be continued at five pounds weekly and that 250 grammes weekly would be added to the meat ration. Surprise and consternation were expressed by the press over the prospect and the Berlin Volks Zeitung declared that it would mean that for many the limits of the bearable would be exceeded.

The bread reduction was ordered, it was stated, as a necessary step to ensure the lasting of the present stocks until the next harvest.

GREATEST PERIL OF MODERN WAR

Tuberculosis, Problem of Nations in War Zone—500,000 Cases in France.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Tuberculosis is the greatest disease peril of modern warfare, says Dr. Hermann Biggs, state commissioner of health, who has just returned from an exhaustive study of the problem in France. Dr. Biggs was sent by the Rockefeller institute at the invitation of the French government.

In a speech last night at a dinner of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue hospital, he said:

"Soldiers are not living in the open air in tents, where conditions would be favorable to those with weak lungs, but are in the trenches, living in dugouts or huddled together in villages not far from the firing line."

He estimated that between thirty and forty per cent of the French prisoners who have returned from Germany suffer from tuberculosis. There are 150,000 cases of the disease in the French army and from 400,000 to 500,000 cases in France today, he asserts.

"What is true of France, I understand," said Dr. Biggs, "is also true of Austria-Hungary and Russia."

SNIPERS FIRE ON ARMY PATROLS

Mexicans Keep Up Sniping Aggressions—Americans Promptly Return Fire.

EL PASO, Tex., April 12.—Mexican snipers fired on United States army patrols last yesterday near Fabens, Tex., 32 miles below El Paso, the American patrols returning the fire and hitting one Mexican soldier, according to reports received here today.

Sniping has been in progress on the island, near Fabens, for the past three days, it was said. One Mexican laborer on the American side was killed.

AUSTRIAN WAR MINISTER

LONDON, April 12.—Field Marshal von Schleyer, chief of the war control department, has been appointed temporary minister of war for Austria-Hungary, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Central News by way of Amsterdam. Field Marshal von Schleyer succeeds General von Klobatnik, who recently resigned.

poux during a violent artillery fire were repulsed.

"To the south the enemy brought forward strong forces for a thrust. After frequent assaults, Monchy was lost. To the north there were British attacks."

UNITED STATES DETERMINED TO WAGE COLOSSAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

Keeping of Entente Plentifully Supplied With Food, Clothing and War Munitions to Be America's First Physical Stroke in War—Great Armada of Merchantmen to Invalidate Undersea Warfare.

U. S. RAILROADS TO BE MERGED

All Transportation Facilities to Be Operated Under Central Executive Direction.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

Heads of Big Roads Named to Handle Troops, Supplies and Commodities.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—National transportation facilities of the principal railroads of the United States during the war will be merged voluntarily and operated under the general direction of a central executive committee of seven, co-operating closely with the government in handling troops, military supplies and general commodities.

This committee consists of Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, chairman; Howard Elliott of the New Haven; Samuel Rhea of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden of the Burlington, and Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific, all named yesterday at a meeting of railroad heads here, when the plan was devised. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio and chairman of the Council of National Defense's Advisory Commission, ex-officio member and one other to be appointed by the interstate commerce commission.

WAR DEPARTMENT TO ISSUE CALL

Five Hundred Thousand Volunteers Wanted to Fill Army and Guard Units.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The war department prepared today to issue instructions to recruiting officers which would be in effect a call for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the regular army and the existing units of the national guard.

All recruits enlisted since the declaration of war and those to be enlisted hereafter will be notified that they will be discharged at the close of the war, putting them in the status of wartime volunteers.

GEN. HARRISON ISSUES A CALL

Governor of Philippines Orders Immediate Formation of Three Regiments.

MANILA, P. I., April 12.—Governor General Harrison issued a call today for the immediate formation of three militia regiments with a total of about 4,000 men.

Members of the British colony in Manila are offering their services for insular defense duty.

RUSSIA TAKES OVER CEREAL RESERVES

LONDON, April 12, 9:35 a. m.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuters' says that the provisional government has ordered all reserves of the 1916 harvest of corn and cereals which are fit for fodder to be placed at the disposal of the state. The entire reserves of the 1917 harvest, except what is required for seed and the needs of families of the peasants, has also been expropriated.

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DEFEAT OF TURKS IN THE HOLY LAND

Losses Estimated at 8,000 While the British Dead Number Only 400.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 12, via London, 2:09 p. m.—The British are continuing their successes in the vicinity of Gaza, Palestine. Their mounted forces have occupied further Turkish territory to a depth of 15 miles, consolidating strong positions menacing Gaza and taking many prisoners. The losses of the Turks around Gaza are estimated at 8,000, while the British dead, according to the reports received, were less than 400. One hundred and ninety British are missing, mostly members of small companies which became isolated in a fog after penetrating the town of Gaza.